

ERIN'S FUTURE CROSS WITH HOPE

Shaw Desmond Predicts Era of Industrial Progress and Production That Will Challenge the World

In this article, the sixth of a series on Ireland To-day and To-morrow, the writer points out the marvelous but undeveloped resources of the country which he expects will gain for her a foremost place in the ranks of commercial nations. A seventh article will be printed next Sunday.

By SHAW DESMOND.

WHAT will Ireland be like in fifty years? What will be the development of her men and machines? Who will lead her?

These are the questions which four and a quarter millions of Irish at home and nearly thirty millions of Irish abroad are asking. The writer at least believes that the events of the European war and the Irish war with Great Britain have cast their shadows so clearly on the screen of time that he who runs may read. Ireland is at last emerging from her twilight of the gods to take her place upon the stage of the world with mortals who are shaping a world of concrete fact rather than a world of the imagination.

Natural Resources Enough

For Nation of Fifty Millions

The future of economic Ireland turns upon two pivots—the one man power, the other machine power. Of the man power she has a plethora, because, to-day, working as she does with obsolete methods, she is not utilizing more than a third of her brain and brawn. Of machine power, because of her immense natural resources, whether from coal, water or industrial alcohol, she has enough to run the productive side of a country of fifty millions, as will be shown later.

Within the last year, the writer has spoken with nearly every leading man or woman in Ireland—and in the Ireland of to-morrow the woman is going to play a leading role upon the constructive as well as the inspirational side. (The Irishman himself is half a woman in his intuitions, his fine subtlety, his unconscious contempt for the intellectual process.) Within that last year, the writer has seen the north, south, east and west, perhaps some four or five thousand miles, chatting here on some bleak Connemara roadside with a half starved peasant snatching sustenance from the stony adversity of the western strip of which Cromwell thought when he said, "To hell or Connacht"; tracking there the crooked labyrinth of the mind of the "lambent" king, the writer sitting by the peat fire in some mid-Irish farmhouse with his shrewd, gray eyed owner, his eye glued to the land, not to Ireland; exchanging the time of day now with a Dublin shopkeeper, now with a little grocer in the Donegal hills; marveling at the unromantic mind of the fisherman of the west in his curragh, his dark blue eye set on the main chance, his little boat patch or in some Dublin or Belfast tenement house listening to the dark secrets of some patriot gunman to whom the shooting out of a human life was the same as snuffing a candle.

I have dined and wine with the Irish hierarchy as with the Irish priests, from men like the Bishop of Killarney to the little curate of some western village, men like Father Griffin, shot and thrown into a Galway bog, who paid for their devotion to country with their lives. Or perhaps I have sensed the story of the future Ireland at midnight in the Clare hills at some Sinn Féin midnight court, or in "the Black North" heard it within the walls of the Ulster Reform Club. I have seen the future of Ireland in the purple of the evening hills of Mayo and Donegal; a 200 mile ribbon of brown road flanked by bogs stretching into eternity on either side, in the wastes of the west, where one imagined the *leprechaun* and the *clurricane*, the fairy inhabitants, to look wondering from the edge of some iridescent pool as the stink devil swept past to the flamy of the land of faerie. Here, by the side of the land, is lying an overturned mail cart with the driver dead under the wheels, and a little beyond the wild eyed children of a northwest hamlet are singing to the stranger the songs of the Gael in their native tongue. Here a curing station clings desperately to the foreboding cliffs of the Atlantic, and beyond the ruins of a gutted police barracks and a disconsolate "Peeler" to mourn the lost glories not of Erin but of the R. I. C.

Congested District Board officials and inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary now passing into limbo; burly parish priests of the old Nationalist type headed by the coming of Sinn Féin and the unwelcome turning of their curates; cooperators dreaming not of blue lake or purple mountain but of shining gold; millionaire brewers; four Ulstermen with the turn of noddle and the plink of power machine in their faces; Provisional Government officials blessing Griffith and cursing De Valera, or Republican heroes sending Griffith to hell and their chief to high heaven. This motley of the Ireland of to-day passes as in a sort of gigantic cinematograph show, and leaves behind a gathering if not very distinct

impression of the Ireland that is coming.

Ireland, Firmly Founded, Will

Challenge World as Producer

The process of evolution of the new Ireland can be divided into three stages. First the stage of "the hellish interlude" of the present, leaving after the storm has blown itself out, the Irish Free State in being, although not in its present form or in any form foreseen by either Irish or British statesmen. Then the stage of "taking bearings" and reconstruction, when the schemes which have been shaping themselves during the last three years will take a more or less final form, and Ireland's hardest task will begin—the schooling and technical education of the country the energies of which have dissipated, themselves throughout 700 years of political fighting, and the turning of those energies into new constructive channels in the face of the many failures which will have to be faced. Lastly, the stage when Ireland, firmly founded upon her experiment in "individualist cooperation," written about in a previous article, will challenge the world as a producer of commodities and, as the writer with many thousands of his countrymen believes, will send out to the world her old inspirational message in a new form through her poets, writers and artists, who even now are showing themselves. In three words, the period will be revolution, development, and the firm fixing of your mind that whatever storms may break over "the Isle of Saints" within the next months, the emotional period of the 1916 flashpoint intensity is past for this generation. The sub-conscious mind of Ireland will still hold the idea of independence, as always, but it will not be the form in our day and generation through action. Nations, like individuals, have only a certain amount of energy; it takes nature at least a generation to bank up steam for another outbreak of that energy. Perhaps the world events now shadowing themselves, combined with the reconstruction of Ireland impending, will never again make it necessary for Ireland to express herself through action.

Protecting Industries by

Keeping Workers at Home

The man power of Ireland is for the first time in seventy years being held and her population keeping its total. The Daily Eireann proclamation of April 8 last year against emigration, making it a criminal offense for shipping or emigration agents to issue tickets to America, is going to have, and in fact, already having a striking effect upon emigration. The United States at least must make up her mind that she will get little labor in future from Ireland. The Ireland of to-morrow means to keep her own people, and not the American capitalists, who will have to look more than ever to the Latin races for man power.

So far as wages are concerned, already I have seen pay sheets showing that even in the poorest districts like those of the Rosses in the northwest, girls are earning on piecework from \$6 to \$11 a week for an eight hour day of actual work. The cooperative food store in the Rosses pays the girls \$5 to \$6 a week. Laborers can earn anything up to \$10 and \$12 a week. Wages in all grades of work compare very favorably for the employer with American rates. The Ireland of the future will be an Ireland of small holdings with all the big estates gone forever and the landlord but an empty name.

I will deal first of all with this question of the man in to-morrow's Ireland on the economic side, and will sound roughly where he should stand within the next few years. The coming of a strong Labor party will certainly bring the average wage up to the best standard rates in Europe, but will be below the best American rate. Within a decade we shall see throughout Ireland one of the first European experiments in a national labor supply which will inevitably spring out of the national power supply system now actually taking form. Under the national labor supply, we shall see an elastic system, by which full personal freedom will be guaranteed the individual, whether he be a peasant or a capitalist, but under which it will be possible to transfer labor from industries which are falling to industries which are rising, all with the full consent of the worker, and so keep a sort of automatic steam governor upon the market and prevent the screws of State from racing. The reason these two national goals to reach—the man in to-morrow's Ireland—only because Ireland stands almost alone in her concept of cooperation with freedom. "Individualist cooperation," in a word.

Under this system, we shall see Ireland's bounteous natural sources of power utilized to the last unit. Ireland has no old time incrustations to scrap—she starts young and fresh. She has no vested interests to-day to be placated, and as she is going to be literally, as she says herself, "Tír-na-Oge," or "the country of youth," she will, after the usual failures and hitches, perhaps surprise the world, if not herself—for her self-confidence is magnificent—by installing something radically new in production. It must be made clear that none of these things are "Castles in Spain." Already she has had an exhaustive Commission of Inquiry, largely under the capable guidance of Mr. Darrell Figgis (the gentleman who lost his

GIRL ATHLETES NOW ON WAY TO FRANCE. FOR WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL GAMES

SOME OF AMERICA'S ENTRANTS IN FRENCH MEET.



AMERICAN RECORD 220-YD. RELAY TEAM 28½ SEC. OAKESMERE SCHOOL. KATHRYN AGAR, HILDA SUYDAM, JANET SNOW AND HELEN METZGER.

President of National Women's Track Athletics Association Tells of Benefits That Come From Properly Supervised and Controlled Outdoor Sports

By HARRY EATON STEWART, M. D.
President National Women's Track Athletics Association.

WE are now passing through a period of widespread growth of interest in athletics for women in this country and an even more rapid development of women's sports is taking place in Europe. Basketball, hockey and track athletics are all sharing in this movement. Track athletics for women began some twenty years ago at Vassar and Bryn Mawr colleges and spread rapidly to other schools. About six years ago the papers began to report various records made in competition between women and the writer then attempted to find out the official records in this sport.

None were obtainable and questionnaires were sent out to all schools and colleges, where it was believed this form of athletics was used. At that time a total of about eighty replies were received and these records were tabulated and published in the *American Physical Education Review* and annually thereafter. As was natural, there was a more or less independent development of the various schools and a wide difference in the records were used so that a comparison between schools was next to impossible.

A national track athletics committee was then formed consisting of eight or ten of the leading educators in the various sections of the country who were especially interested in track athletics for women. This committee has since standardized events, established simple rules for competition, emphasized points for safeguarding the health, besides annually publishing the records.

In the fall of last year the French organization, Federation Feminine de France, took the lead in calling a conference on track for women, forming an international federation and made plans for the first international games on a large scale to be held in Paris in August of this year.

Decided to Send Team

To Compete Abroad

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held one meeting in the purpose of looking into the situation of girls' track athletics and the advisability of supporting this branch of the sport, and a committee was formed to study the question. It was felt by the national track committee that this country should be represented in the international games to be held in Paris August 20 to 25. It was decided to form a national women's track athletic association, open to all universities, preparatory schools, Y. W. C. A.'s and other organizations that believed in track athletics. The committee was formed by Miss Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College (holder of the American record in the eight pound shot), in the shotput, basketball throw and hop-step; Miss Elizabeth Stone, Leominster High School, in the javelin throw and shotput; Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College (holder of the American record in the eight pound shot), in the shotput, basketball throw and hop-step; Miss Elizabeth Stone, Leominster High School, in the javelin throw and shotput; Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College (holder of the American record in the eight pound shot), in the shotput, basketball throw and hop-step; Miss Elizabeth Stone, Leominster High School, in the javelin throw and shotput; Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College (holder of the American record in the eight pound shot), in the shotput, basketball throw and hop-step; Miss Elizabeth Stone, Leominster High School, in the javelin throw and shotput; Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College (holder of the American record in the eight pound shot), in the shotput, basketball throw and hop-step; Miss Elizabeth Stone, Leominster High School, in the javelin throw and shotput; Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College (holder of the American record in the eight pound shot), in the shotput, basketball throw and hop-step; Miss Elizabeth Stone, Leominster High School, in the javelin throw and shotput; Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College (holder of the American record in the eight pound shot), in the shotput, basketball throw and hop-step; Miss Elizabeth Stone, Leominster High School, in the javelin throw and shotput; Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago (holder of the American record in the two hand javelin throw) in the javelin and baseball throws.

UNION OFFICIALS' SALARY NOT CUT

Executive Board of International Molders Denies Petition and Interesting Figures Appear as a Result

THE executive board of the International Molders Union has denied a petition presented by Local Union No. 59 of St. Louis, asking that the salaries of the officers of that

union be reduced 25 per cent., beginning December 1, 1921. Twelve local unions have now sanctioned the resolution, which overrides the decision of the executive board, and, following the union's rules, requires that the proposition must be submitted to a referendum vote of the organization.

This controversy within the ranks of the molders' union has brought up the question of salaries paid to the international officers of labor organizations. In its memorandum setting forth its reasons for not cutting the salaries of the officials of the molders' union the executive board presented a complete schedule of the salaries of international officers of numerous unions.

Works in this union do not look with favor upon the big salaries paid to officers, but the latter, as one of their main reasons for opposing the reduction, state they would be placed in the humiliating position of arguing with employers for bigger wages which the unions from upon in the management of their own organization.

What appears especially distasteful to the executive board is that the resolution is retroactive. If adopted by the referendum vote of the union it will mean that the officers of the molders' union will be compelled to return 25 per cent. of their salaries paid them since last December 31. The *International Molders Journal*, official publication of the union, publishes in its July issue the report of the executive board on this resolution and the action taken thereon. As part of that report is published the official list of salaries paid the international officers of labor organizations as of March last. The report states:

"The following table of salaries now being paid to trade union officials by other international unions does not include the salaries paid to the officers of the four railway brotherhoods. The salaries of these officials are much higher, in some instances more than double the salaries contained in the list herewith published:

Organization.	President.	Vice-Pres.	Organizer.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Editor.
Molders.	\$4,687.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,425.00	\$3,125.00	\$2,788.00	\$2,125.00
Bricklayers.	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,500.00	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
Musicians.	10,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
Railway Clerks.	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	7.50	1,100.00	2,000.00
Street & Electric R. B. Co.	10,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Railroad Telegraphers.	8,500.00	5,000.00	1,925.00	8,500.00	5,000.00	1,125.00
Miners.	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Boatmen.	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Br. & St. Iron Workers.	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Marine Engineers.	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Machinists.	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Boatmen.	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Photo Engravers.	6,500.00	5,125.00	3,125.00	6,500.00	5,125.00	3,125.00
Book Binders.	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Textile Workers (Sheet).	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Engineers (Stationary).	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Stage Employees.	5,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Unemployed.	5,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Barbers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Boatmen.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Hollemakers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Shoe & Shoe Workers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Electric Workers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Glass Blowers (Wine).	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Iron, Steel & Tin Work.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Relief Workers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Paper Makers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Pattern Makers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Plasterers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Dumblers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Bakers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Butchers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Meat & Poultry.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Brewery Workers.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Elevator Constructors.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Unemployed.	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Restaurant Employees.	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Leather Workers.	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Textile Workers (Wool).	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Painters.	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Potters.	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Marine Workers.	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Metal Polishers.	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Stone Masons.	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00

Means no such salary officers. *Means salary per week. †Means officer at home and working at his trade.

The report rejecting the salary reduction resolution is signed by William T. Probert, chairman; John J. Nolan, Charles R. Witham, Robert T. McCoy, John W. Fitzpatrick, William John, Fred L. Baumgartner of the executive board; Joseph F. Valentine, president of the union, and Victor Kleiber, secretary. The reasons for opposing any cut in the salaries of

the officers of the union are set forth in the report as follows:

"In accordance with our laws, we submit the following reasons for refusing our approval to above amendment:—First—Because we were unanimously of the opinion that it would not be to our organization's best interest to do so. That the saving effected by reducing officers' salaries would be much more than offset by its injurious effects where your officers were protesting against unfair reductions which foundrymen were trying to enforce. This would be placed in the humiliating position of being taunted of arguing in behalf of the members against what the members themselves had forced upon them, and this naturally would handicap their efforts in making settlements.

"Second—It is a well known fact that the officers of the I. M. U. of N. A. receive smaller salaries than are paid by the great majority of the national unions, regardless of what their calling may be and many of which have a much smaller and less influential organization than our own. This is made emphatically clear by a comparison of the salaries received by the officers of other international trade unions with those paid to our officers.